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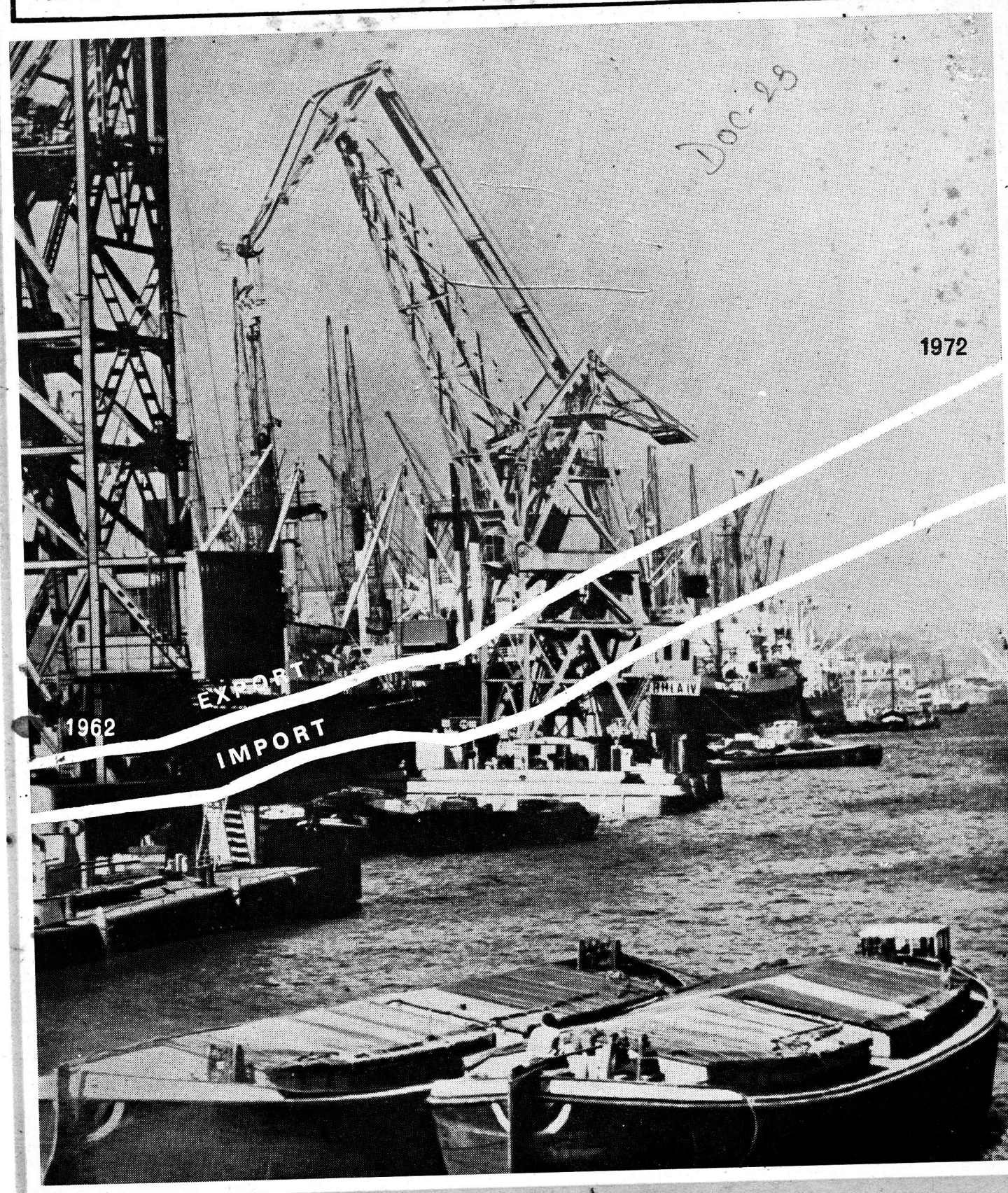

Bulletin of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, New Delhi

125 YEARS AFTER THE ABORTIVE REVOLUTION OF 1848

On March 31, 1848, a preliminary parliamentary assembly, the ''Vorparlament'' met in Frankfurt/Main and decided to convene a German National Assembly which should adopt a National Constitution. It was the great day of the national movement of German liberal forces. Since the early days of March, they had swept the German states demanding democratic rights and the unification of the country. They wanted no violent revolution like 1792 in France. Jubilation, fraternisation, flags, torchlights, triumph — such were the sentiments of the actors.

The dynasties, shocked by the strength of popular feelings and unsure of their own position, were initially quick to yield. In Prussia, where the movement had been more violent, the king proclaimed his willingness to take the lead over the entire nation. But they had no sense of power, the German revolutionaries of 1848. While scholars and lawyers in the National Assembly in Frankfurt's Paulskirche kept arguing, the dynasties regained strength and control. The liberal national experiment failed. Suppression and persecution followed.

What the liberals had unsuccessfully sought to wrest from the Princes, the unification of the German nation, Bismarck achieved 22 years later through the force of the Prussian dynasty. Bismarck had despised the 1848 movement. ''Never, not even in Frankfurt, have I nourished any doubts that the key to German politics lay with the princes and dynasties, and not with the public, the Parliament, the press or at the barricades,'' he noted in his memoirs.

Much has been written by Bismarck's critics, to begin with Konstantin Frantz, about the consequences of the ''Prussian solution'' of 1871, instead of the abortive liberal democratic solution of 1848, for the future course of German politics. But once unity was established, the common nationhood proved to be the basic platform for all political parties, transcending ideological differences. And when in November 1918 the Republic was proclaimed and a democratic Government formed under the SPD leader Friedrich Ebert (which even received a mandate from the Central Council of the workers and soldiers Councils in Germany), national and democratic aspirations were reconciled.

Looking back into history, it is correct to say that nation and state have not always been identical in Germany. The right of a nation to live in one state has been recognised only in recent times. Since then, it applies to the German people as to any other.

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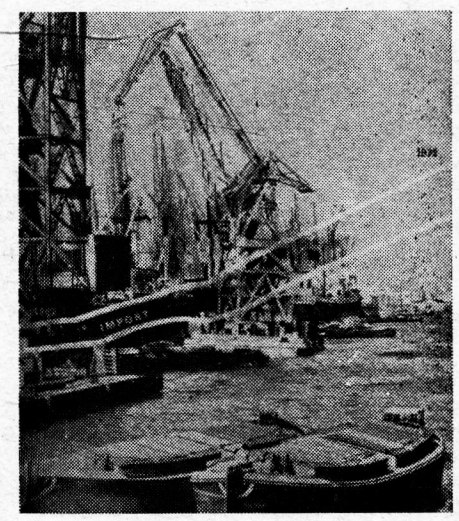

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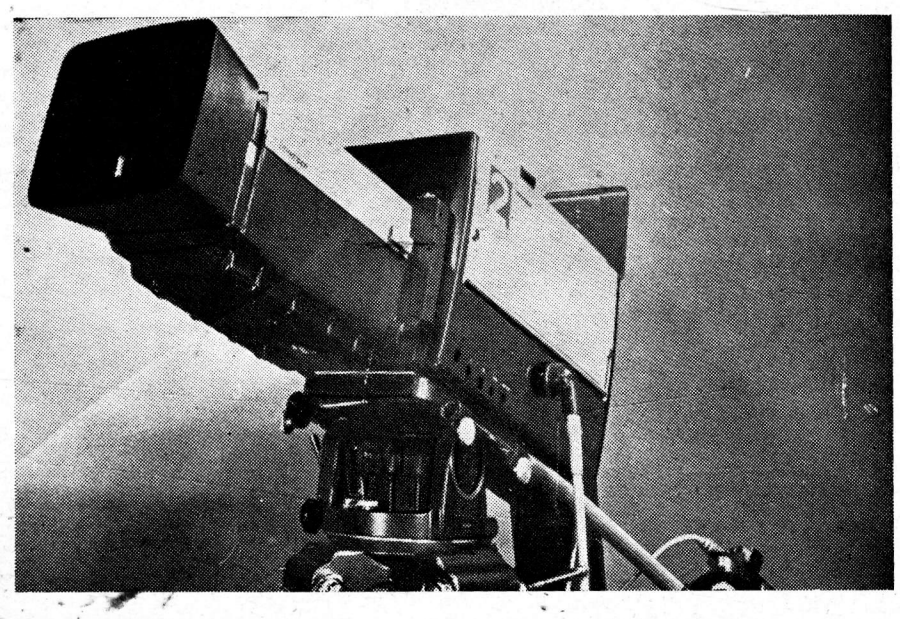
BOOKS FOR NEHRU UNIVERSITY

THE Centre Of German Studies of the Jawaharlal Nehru University in the Capital was in for a rich literary acquisition on March 15 when at a brief ceremony Mr. Wolfgang Behrends, Minister in the German Embassy, presented a collection of books to Mr. G. Parthasarathi, Vice Chancellor of the University (picture left). The books, more than a hundred, covered a wide range of reference and study in the fields of art, literature, history, economics, politics, science, technology, etc. They were books giving a short and yet comprehensive survey of the intellectual achievements made in all walks of life in the Federal Republic of Germany.

A LIVELY CONCERT

ON March 17, the Delhi Music Society and Max Mueller Bhavan presented Wolfram Koenig, violin, and Juanelva Rose, piano, in a concert at the India International Centre in New Delhi (picture right). Mr. Koenig, a sensitive artiste who has suppleness and musical insight, the two indispensable qualities in a violinist, is the leader of the Taiwan Television Symphony Orchestra. The programme started with Brahm's Sonata in G Major Op. 78 — a passionate work which found both the instrumentalists at their best. This was followed by a thrilling composition from Bach in which Koenig showed a remarkable control over the bow. The lively finale came with Debussy's Sonata for violin.



INDUSTRIAL DESIGN EXHIBITION

AN Industrial Design Exhibition from the Federal Republic of Germany was inaugurated in New Delhi's Rabindra Bhavan on March 27 by Dr. A. Ramachandran, Secretary, Department of Science And Technology, Government of India. The ten-day exhibition of the latest in industrial design, particularly in the fields of household equipment, furniture, radiophone sets, cameras, projectors, office equipment, car accessories, etc., has been sponsored jointly by the Indian Council Of Cultural Relations and the German Embassy. The display has been organised by Inter Nationes of Bad Godesberg while the conception and layout has been done by Fritz Gotthelf and Dr. Hans Wichmann from the German Werkbund.

PRESIDENT HEINEMANN'S STATE VISIT TO ITALY

PRESIDENT Gustav Heinemann and Mrs. Heinemann paid a one-week visit to Italy from March 21. They were welcomed at Rome airport by President and Mrs. Leone. In a short address, the Italian President said he was profoundly gratified by the visit and considered it as a renewed confirmation of the excellent status of the relations between the two countries. Mr. Leone referred to the exemplary character of Dr. Heinemann's past service, which was wholly in the cause of peace and which was representative of the democratic spirit of the German people.

Dr. Heinemann said in reply that "Italy is one of the Federal Republic's most important political and economic partners." The two countries largely pursued the same goals and had the same principles, he said, adding that this applied especially to the joint efforts on behalf of the unification of Europe and the strengthening of peace.

SOLIDARITY

At a banquet in honour of Dr. Heinemann, Mr. Leone said that the solidarity between the two countries and between all E.E.C. member States was "indispensable, especially at a time when the West faces vital negotiations at a European security conference on the future of our continent." This conference was made possible in great part by "the realistic and far-seeing policy" of the Federal Republic of Germany respecting the countries of Eastern Europe and "the other State of German nationality." Mr. Leone thanked his guest for his efforts on behalf of improving the living conditions of Italian workers in Germany.

Dr. Heinemann said in his banquet speech that the solidarity of the Western defence alliance "is and would remain the foundation of security." He said this solidarity was the precondition for achieving an order of peace that extended beyond a balance in armaments. Dr. Heinemann went on to say that Europe should stay open to the rest of the world. The goodwill of the nations of Europe was necessary for surmounting the perilous social and economic chasm that had opened between the industrialized States and the Third World.

> ‘. . . A renewed confirmation of the excellent status of the relations between the two countries.’
> — President Leone

> ‘. . . Italy is one of the Federal Republic's most important political and economic partners.’
> —President Heinemann

WITH POPE PAUL VI

ON March 26, Dr. Heinemann paid an official visit to Pope Paul VI. He was accompanied by Mrs. Heinemann and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel.

During his meeting with the Pope at the Vatican, Dr. Heinemann wore the *Grand Collier* of the Order of Pius, which was conferred on him the evening before. According to the reorganization of the Papal orders, this is the highest order conferred by the Vatican on a non-Catholic Head of State.

In a greeting addressed to Pope Paul VI, Dr. Heinemann said his visit was a "sign of the good relations" between Bonn and the Holy See. He also thanked the Pope for his efforts on behalf of peace, justice, and humanitarian causes.

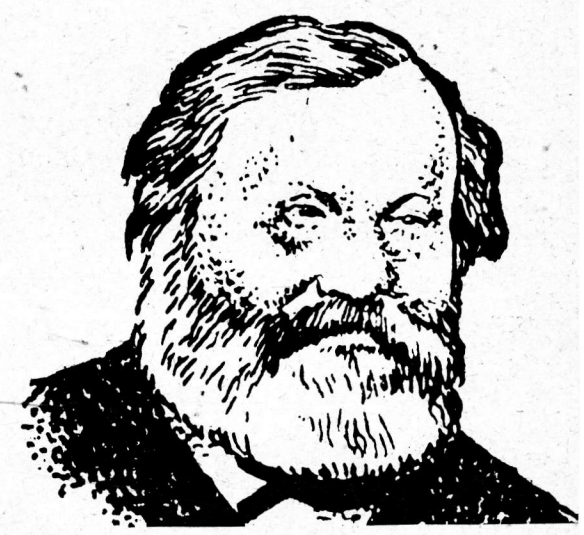
Dr. Heinemann thanked the Catholic Church for rendering, along with other churches, "exemplary and selfless aid for physical and spiritual human welfare." This applied particularly to the Catholic Church in the Federal Republic, he said. He expressed the hope that it would be possible to "meet the challenges of our time in the spirit of practical ecumenism."

NO PEACE WITHOUT JUSTICE

Peace could not endure without justice, Dr Heinemann said. Thus the Federal Republic was trying to set right the imbalance between the rich and poor, he stated, adding that Bonn understood development aid to be a sign of solidarity with the people of all parts of the world. "The aim of the social reforms we are pursuing in our country is not only to alleviate material want but also to broaden the citizen's sphere of freedom," he said.

The Pope said in his reply: "We place great hopes in the German people and are confident that they will render a valuable and important contribution to the preservation of peace in Europe and the world." He praised the economic and technological progress in the Federal Republic and said it was his wish that intellectual and spiritual development would keep pace with technological evolution.

A HUNDRED YEAR OLD DICTIONARY



It is unusual indeed for people to celebrate the centenary of a book, but that is exactly what was done (Dec. 1972) when various organizations celebrated the centenary of Dr. Hermann Gundert's Malayalam dictionary.

DESCRIBED by Malayalam scholars as "the adopted son of the Malayalam language," Dr. Hermann Gundert was a German scholar who came to India as a Christian missionary and who was a pioneer in many ways. He compiled the first Malayalam dictionary and also wrote the first primer and the first grammar in Malayalam. It was he who brought out the first periodical in Malayalam. His Bible translations into Malayalam were also monumental works which took up most of his life.

Dr. Gundert is remembered with admiration and his contributions with respect by students and teachers of Malayalam language and literature. The centenary of the Malayalam Dictionary, first published in 1872, was observed throughout Kerala, but it was specially celebrated by Cochin University — the youngest University of Kerala — on December 17, 1972 at Maharaja's College, Ernakulam. Professors, teachers in high schools, post-graduate and under-graduate students and distinguished persons attended the celebration. The centenary was observed in the form of a one-day seminar.

Professor Joseph Mundasserry, Vice-Chancellor of Cochin University, paid tributes to the distinguished work of Dr. Gundert who was without controversy the most respected among the European missionaries who have done memorable service to the Malayalam language and literature. Mr. K. P. Kesava Menon, Chief Editor of "Mathrubhumi"—one of the top-ranking dailies of Kerala, inaugurated the seminar and praised the "inimitable style, chronology, etymology and quotations from various contemporary works" in the dictionary. He also spoke about Nobel Prize winning author Hermann Hesse, the grandson of Dr. Gundert, "who tried to interpret Indian culture and philosophy to the Germans and had inherited this knowledge from his grandfather."

Dr. K.M. George, Chief Editor, Malayalam Encyclopaedia, presided over the function. He said Dr. Gundert's dictionary still remained unsurpassed in every respect. In the eight papers presented at the seminar, the various aspects of Dr. Gundert's work as a lexicographer, grammarian, writer of text-books, historian and journalist, were studied and analysed. It was also suggested that Cochin University should publish an authoritative edition of the works of Dr. Gundert.

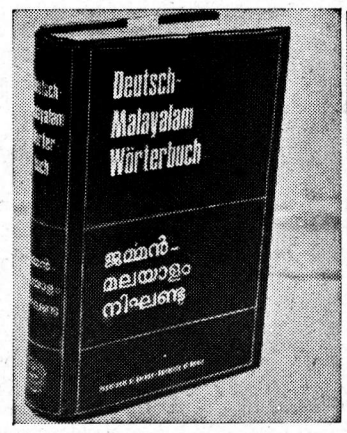
Dr. Gundert lived in Kerala for nearly 23 years (1836 to 1859) and the natural beauty of the land so fascinated him that he described it as "the garden of god." He wrote as many as 27 books in Malayalam.

Born on February 14, 1814 in Stuttgart, he studied at Tuebingen University for his doctorate in Philosophy and Linguistics. At about this time he came into contact with an English Missionary, Norman Groves, who was engaged in evangelical work in India. Dr. Gundert was attracted to missionary work and landed at Madras on July 8, 1836. Even during his sea voyage to India, he had started learning Bengali, Tamil and Hindi. While doing missionary work in Madras he also learnt Telugu and in 1838 was married to a Swiss girl. In 1839, he was placed in charge of the branch of the Basel Mission Society at Illikkunnu and it was here that he lived for 20 years and did most of his scholarly work.

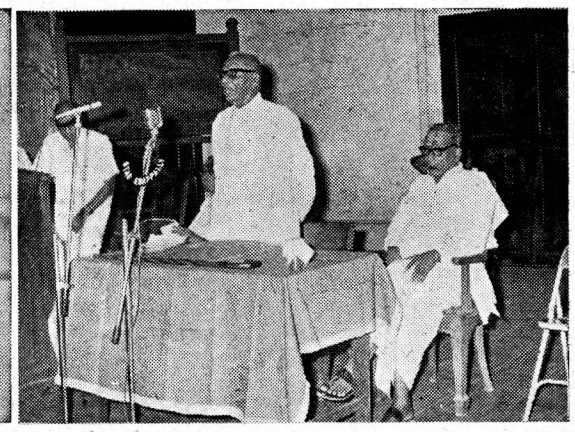
Dr. Gundert started work on his Malayalam Dictionary in 1845. It took 25 years' deep study and hard work for Dr. Gundert to collect the necessary material for the dictionary. His sources were vast and varied. He heard and studied the spoken language of the people belonging to different strata of society, and studied the records, correspondence, documents and volumes of prose and poetry written at different periods of time.

In order to know the words and idioms used exclusively in the Travancore area, Dr. Gundert depended on publications of the Kottayam Press and the documents prepared by the Portuguese-Italian missionaries at Varappuzha.

Dr. Gundert could not complete his dictionary while in India as he had to return to Germany in 1859 due to ill-health. He continued the work of compilation in Germany and the manuscript was ready in 1869. The dictionary was published in 1872. Dr. Gundert died on April 25, 1893 at the age of 79.

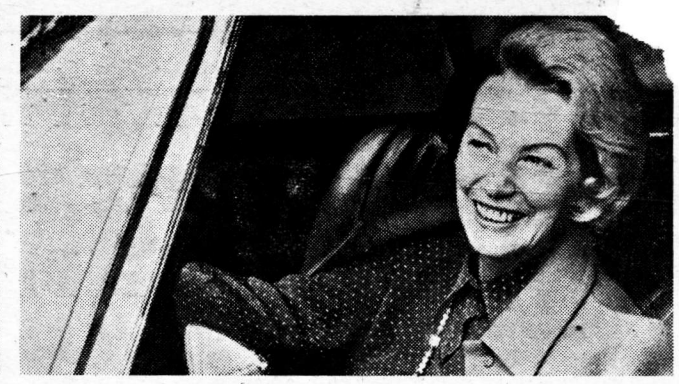


The German-Malayalam Dictionary



A speaker at the Ernakulam seminar

World discus record holder Liesel Westermann



First Lady Speaker of the Bundestag Annemarie Renger

WOMEN IN GERMANY

GLAMOUR AND BRAINS

FROM football to figures (mathemetical!) to politics is a wide range of activity and the modern German woman is in the forefront in all of them. But dedication to work and hard efficiency do not detract from their womanly grace and glamour and their charm makes them bright spots in the grey and dull professionalism of the various jobs that they do.

A notable first was scored by Annemarie Renger (53) who is addressed as "Mrs. Speaker" in the Bundestag. Her appointment as Bundestag Speaker marked the first time in the history of the Federal Republic that a woman was appointed to the second highest office of the state.

Another busy woman is Liesel Westermann, former women's world record discus throwing champion, who currently shuttles between the sports field and a teaching job in a school in Leverkusen. " Discus Liesel, " as she is nicknamed, likes her teacher's job but also keeps an eye on future records.

Top Statician Dr. Hildegard Bartels

Youngest Lady MP, Helga Schuchardt

Federal Minister Katharina Focke

Education is a special interest too with Helga Schuchardt (34) who is the youngest of the 28 women deputies in the Bundestag. She is in favour of educational reform and as a member of the parliamentary committee for education and service, she plans to continue efforts towards this goal.

Katherina Focke is another deputy who registered the largest gain in votes among Social Democrats in the recent elections. On entering the Bundestag in 1969 she was appointed Parliamentary Under Secretary and three years later Chancellor Brandt appointed her Minister Of Youth, Family Affairs and Health in his second Cabinet.

Also at the top is Dr. Hildegard Bartels, the highest ranking woman civil servant, who was recently named head of the Federal Bureau of Statistics. This is the first time that a woman has held this position. Mrs. Bartels enjoys an outstanding international reputation — thanks to her work in developing economic calculations and her numerous publications.

A woman with a big name in sports circles is 60-year old Maria Meissner who is the oldest woman football referee. For the last five years she has blown the whistle at youth and reserve games and is highly respected for her judgements.

Oldest football referee Maria Meissner

The winners line up to receive their prizes from the Assistant Editor, "German News"

A RADIO FOR A PRIZE

A Deutsche Welle "family picture"

TEA and talk about Deutsche Welle (Radio Voice Of Germany) was the recipe for an informal meeting at the German Embassy, New Delhi, on Mar. 22 when four young prize winners came up to receive their prizes. "Very lucky" and "bolt from the blue" were some of the reactions of the youngsters — Miss Asha Mansukhani, Mr. Anil Roychowdhury, Mr. Suryanarayan and Mr. Jayaprakash — as they received their prizes, a gleaming Telefunken transistor radio each all won in Deutsche Welle competitions.

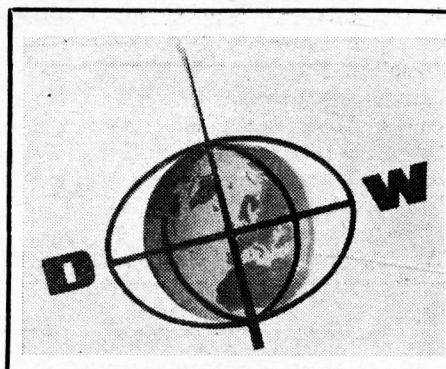
The winners had brought along their friends to the function and it turned out to be a fun evening as the pastries disappeared and they gave short interviews to the "GERMAN NEWS" correspondent. Most diplomatic of all was petite Asha Mansukhani who said she thought the Deutsche Welle programmes were best as far as pop music was concerned. She tuned into Deutsche Welle mainly for pop music and thought they put out some real swinging broadcasts. She was quite modest about winning the Deutsche Welle quiz competition and said it was easy if one followed the quiz instructions and had practice with them. She might well win another prize from Deutsche Welle soon — and till then happy listening !

Mr. Jayaprakash was more interested in news and educational programmes and "not much music." Clearly a serious young man, and Deutsche Welle obviously had something to offer him too in their broadcasts. Even more serious minded was young Anil Roychowdhury who was mainly interested in the arts and culture and said Radio Deutsche Welle helped him learn more about the Germans and their way of life.

Mr. Suryanarayan won his prize in a painting competition sponsored by Deutsche Welle and was delighted at having won a radio.

After that came the flash bulbs again for pictures of the winners and they packed their prize radios for the journey home.

Not surprisingly, they were in a hurry to get their new radios working — and may be to tune in on Deutsche Welle !



Deutsche Welle all over the world

We broadcast 89 different programmes:

Topical, interesting and objective
News and political and economic reports
From the worlds of culture and science
Sport and music
Information and entertainment
We provide you with a balanced account of life in Germany
We speak 33 languages including yours

ENGLISH AND HINDI PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA

Indian Standard Time	Frequencies in KHz
06.50 - 07.50	7,210; 9,670 in 41 and 31 meterbands
14.50 - 15.50	11,795; 17,845 in 25 and 16 meterbands
22.30 - 23.05	11,765, 15,275 in 25 and 19 meterbands
02.30 - 03.30	7,130, 9,765 in 41 and 31 meterbands
HINDI PROGRAMMES	
20.50 - 21.40	11,765, 15,275 in 25 and 19 meterbands

Nestling in the Swabian Alps, Trossingen is a little place from where the sound of music starts. It is a centre of music for South-West Germany and makes 780 varieties of musical instruments

GERMANY'S "HARMONICA TOWN"

THE "harmonica town" of West Germany, home of the world famous "Hohner" musical instruments, is a little place called Trossingen lying between the Black Forest and the foothills of the Swabian Alps in charming surroundings. Of the town's 12,000 inhabitants, 3,000 are employed—many of them for the fourth generation—by Germany's largest musical instrument factory.

Through the rise of the firm of Hohner, Trossingen developed from a farming village into a place from where the sound of music starts. It all began with a little musical instrument which is still the main product—the mouth organ. Today Hohner also produces accordions, clarinas, melodicas, recorders, saxophones and electronic instruments ranging from cheap beginners' instruments to top-class models equipped with every refinement—780 different musical instruments in all. Half of Hohner's total production goes for export.

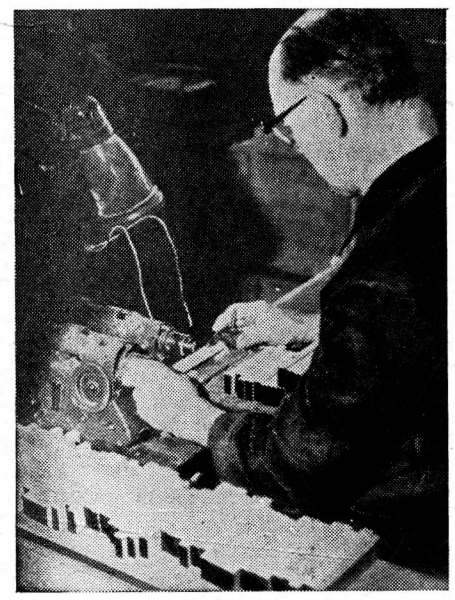
Trossingen has also become something of a cultural centre in South-West Germany. One is unlikely to find another small town with as many musical institutions as Trossingen. These establishments are attended by pupils and students from all over the world. A concert hall enables Trossingen to hold large-scale musical events.

Trossingen was the point of departure for and remains the focal point of world-wide interest in the harmonica. There is a world mouth organ federation, the Federation Internationale de l'Harmonica (FIH) and a world accordion federation, the Confederation Internationale des Accordeonistes (CIA), both of which cover 30 countries.

The mouth organ, as such, was invented in 1821 by Christian Buschmann, a Berlin instrument maker. In 1827, one of Buschmann's mouth organs found its way to Trossingen where a local weaver made a copy of it. He became the first Trossingen "mouth harp maker." A number of small cottage industry workshops subsequently began turning out the first mouth organs. But it was not until 1857 that a 24-year-old Trossingen watchmaker, Mathias Hohner, managed to expand and industrialise the manufacture of the mouth organ with new tools and machines.

After World War Two, the firm began making electronic instruments. And new instruments such as the melodica, a chromatic wind instrument with keys, were developed. Work on new designs goes on continuously.

(Courtesy: Scala International)



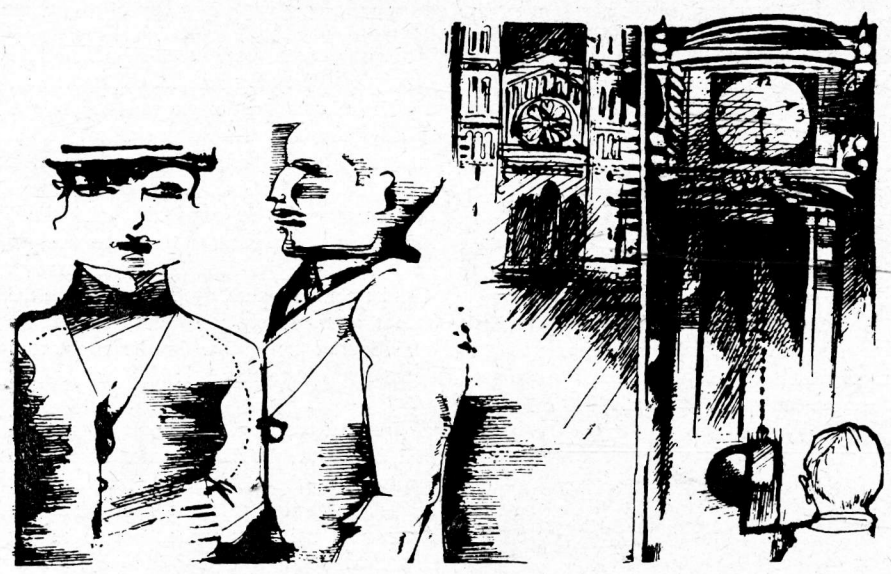
Machine precision has replaced manual work

A pianette in the making

"Organetta," a mini electric organ, at this year's International Toy Exhibition in Nueremberg

The wife of Signor Calabresi

FRANK THIESS



THE STORY SO FAR

Amadeo Calabresi is a sober, practical man who is scornful of everything irrational or illogical. He suffers a blow when his wife dies and is completely lost without her as she looked after him completely. He goes to her grave one day and is astounded to see his wife in front of him. He does not believe in ghosts but is sure she is his wife and even talks to her. When he goes home his housekeeper leaves him saying that another woman is in the house and Calabresi cannot understand this as he has not appointed anyone. But he finds that the house is now mysteriously tidied up and that his favourite dishes are placed before him. He is mystified and decides to see a doctor who might explain what is happening.

CALABRESI looked out. Yes, there it was. The two men went down. On the stairs Calabresi realized he had forgotten his hat. He turned back and, as he took his hat off the stand, the door to the sitting room opened. In the door stood his wife.

He stared at her. His knees were giving away and he had to sit down on a chair. His right hand clutched the brim of the hat.

Signora Calabresi reached for the hat and put it back on the stand. Then she returned to the sitting room and closed the door behind her.

A minute or two later Calabresi stumbled down the stairs and told the representative that he felt unwell and would telephone him as soon as he was better.

The man shrugged his shoulders and frostily wished him a speedy recovery. Calabresi watched him drive away. He did not have the courage to enter his flat again and, without a hat, stayed out till the evening, when he came back with a friend who showed surprise to find the rooms tidy. After they had sat down, Angiolina came in, her face so distorted with hurt pride as to be almost unrecognizable. Again that creature had been there, she hissed, and without answering any of her questions had busied herself in the flat as if it were her own. She knew exactly where everything was kept: vacuum cleaner, broom, dusters, washing powder — now who was in charge here, that person or she, Angiolina?

"All right. You go!" he said.

The friend congratulated Calabresi and wanted to know whether the new housekeeper was pretty. The two of them had a lot to drink, they cleared out the refrigerator and altogether enjoyed themselves late into the night. When the visitor left him, Calabresi was afraid of going to his bedroom and lay down on the sofa. The clock struck three. He gave a start but nothing else occurred to make him feel uneasy. It would have been impossible for him to talk about this affair. His reputation as a serious business man compelled him to keep silent. He could go to confession of course, something he hadn't done since his wife's death. But what was he to confess, except his increased addiction to the bottle? He had to keep everything secret, but inside himself he could not get away from it. His friends did not fail to notice the change in him; his absentmindedness struck them and his wild play at boccia — he had formerly been a calm and accurate player — and they attributed his behaviour to his unsettled home life. Angiolina had stayed away for only one day. She was back again the next day as if nothing had happened and put an unpalatable minestra on the table.

Calabresi's religion consisted only of a few remnants of habit which he scraped together on high feast-days so as not to be taken for an athesist by the neighbours. It was therefore most unusual that two days after the encounter at the hat stand he went to see the parish priest of San Giovanni to ask for several masses to be said for the soul of the departed. Since his mind was exclusively on matters of business and his faith decidedly in the miracles of technology, it almost amounted to a betrayal of his convictions that he took the apparition for the wandering soul of his wife and expected the saying of a few masses to put things right.

The priest seemed neither surprised nor gratified. He may have been used to widowers who, plagued by uneasiness, began to worry about the souls of their dead wives. He advised him not to forget his own soul and to say the Lord's Prayer before a picture of Our Lady.

10

FRANK THIESS: THE WIFE OF SIGNOR CALABRESI

Calabresi went straight to the small side altar and did as he was told.

As he left the church the bright light outside blinded him and he stopped at the top of the steps to get used to the glare. That same moment he noticed that he had left his hat behind. He turned round and almost collided at the church door with a girl who held out his hat to him. She was a pale little thing, dressed in black, with blue eyes and dark hair. Her hat, too, was black. Calabresi thanked her and asked how she knew that the hat was his.

She smiled and told him that while he was saying his prayers she had been sitting on a bench before the picture of the Holy Virgin.

Before the picture? He now thought he remembered seeing someone there. " And that's where I put my hat ? "

" Yes, beside it on the floor. "

" How absent-minded one is ! "

" Deep in thought, probably, " the girl suggested.

"Yes, painful thoughts," Calabresi nodded and, although there seemed no need for further explanations, he went on to tell her that every Wednesday he was having a mass said for his dead wife. She had died on a Wednesday, the victim of an ordinary cold it seemed, no one would have thought that possible.

"Yes, it does happen. My husband, too, died unexpectedly. The evening before his death he had been perfectly well."

"Also on a Wednesday?" asked Calabresi. He could not think of anything better to say.

"No," she smiled, "on a Monday." Her blue eyes looked indulgently at Clababresi as one might look at a child who had asked a rather silly question. Meanwhile they had descended the steps and could have parted in the square had not the traffic forced them to stay together a little longer.

Calabresi, surprised that she, whom he had taken for a girl of twenty, had already been married, asked her if she had any children.

"Yes, a boy of four," she said. "His name is Antonio."

"Antonio. What a beautiful name. I have no children unfortunately." The remark touched a sore spot. This was the only thing in which his wife had failed him; she should have given him children. But to let no shadow fall on the image of the departed he immediately added that she had been a perfect wife and that now that she was gone his household was in a dreadful state. A female named Angiolina was getting everything into a muddle; in short, it was hell.

The woman gave a little laugh and as they crossed the street she expressed the hope that he would soon find a more suitable replacement.

> ❛ . . . He could go to confession of course, something he hadn't done since his wife's death. But what was he to confess, except his increased addiction to the bottle? He had to keep everything secret, but inside himself he could not get away from it . . . ❜

Calabresi asked permission to accompany her to the next corner, then he must turn to the left.

She nodded and wondered why he kept his eyes on the ground, apparently lost in thought. After they had walked on for a little while he said: "There is something uncanny about it all. Sometimes the flat has been tidied, my clothes pressed, olives and anchovies..." He broke off and then went on: "Angiolina maintains that a girl, a stranger, appeared at the flat and put it in order. "

" A relative ? " she asked politely.

" No, I don't know her at all. Nor have I given anyone the key to the flat. "

" Ah. Have you seen the girl ? "

"No. It must be an angel my wife has sent." Never in his life would Calabresi have entertained such an idea, so crazy would it have seemed to him. That he uttered it now appalled him. Perhaps he was going out of his mind? "You must think I am mad," he murmured.

" No, I don't, " she said.

They had reached the corner and parted.

The priest of San Giovanni was mildly pleased to see Signor Calabresi so frequently in church. Perhaps the death of his wife had changed him. Angiolina, too, seemed content since Signor Calabresi now grumbled less about the food, no longer spent the nights drinking with his friends, and had obviously taken back the key from the stranger. He even made an effort to hang up his suits in the wardrobe and put the soiled linen into the dirty clothes' basket instead of leaving everything lying around. What did not please her, however, was that he now shaved regularly and washed himself so energetically that she had to mop up large puddles in the bathroom. Was he planning a change? If that were the case it would surely be his duty to inform her about it first. One day he announced that he was expecting a visitor.

Without waiting for Angiolina's reaction, he left the flat and returned home with a mountain of sweet cakes, chocolate too, enough to feed a party of four. To her amazement the guest turned out to be not a woman but a four-year old boy, whom Signor Calabresi introduced as Antonio and with whom he seemed to be on familiar terms, since the little chap was not at all shy and climbed about everywhere.

Angiolina was an old woman who had no desire to remember things which, thank God, were now behind her, but the visit of the little, blue-eyed lad made her clairvoyant. She felt like telling Signor Calabresi to his face that he seemed to have forgotten that he was a widower, yet the child's presence made her keep silent. When she asked him what his name was he crawled under the table and shouted "Antonio ! "

Angiolina noticed the blissful expression on Signor Calabresi's face. He could not have looked happier if his wife had come back.

She rushed to her room and fetched a box of chocolates which her eldest son in Parma had given her two years ago. She showed the boy the coloured picture on the lid of the box and told him to help himself and fill his pockets. While Calabresi and Antonio sat over their steaming cups of chocolate, the bright eyes of the child lit upon the grandfather clock. "Your clock has stopped, Amadeo," he said.

(*Continued on page 11*)

HE HANOVER TRADE FAIR

INTEREST abroad in the Hanover Trade Fair has been more conspicuous this year than ever before, according to the German Trade-Fair and Exhibition Organization. A spokesman of the organization said that Peking's decision to send a delegation of experts to the fair this year — for the first time — had generated particular interest.

The organization has reported that so far, 5,704 "direct" exhibitors and another 904 companies have registered for the trade fair this year, which will be held from April 26 to May 4. The proportion of foreign exhibitors will rise to an estimated 23 per cent this time — 1,328 "direct" foreign participants — as compared with 20 per cent the year before. Great Britain has 237 participants, Eastern Europe 90 exhibitors, and the Soviet Union 40 exhibitors.

Interest in the fair from the Far East has also risen, the Fair's directors stress. Besides the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong will be represented for the first time by two companies. The number of "direct" participants from Japan is said to have risen from 19 to 27.

THE WIFE OF... SIGNOR CALABRESI

(Continued from Page 10)

Calabresi gave a start. For some inexplicable reason he had not had the courage to wind it again. Now he got up, glanced at his wrist-watch, moved the hands round the spotted dial and was about to pull up the weights when he hesitated. He merely touched the long pendulum which slowly began to swing.

"Yes," he said in a low voice, "the clock has run down." Yet before he had even touched the weights the clock began to whirr, caught breath, and the sound of seven booming strokes floated through the room, like the voice of a bell, rich but tired, as if from a great distance, across seas and lands, and perhaps even over the clouds, to come to rest finally inside the old clock.

When Calabresi turned round, Antonio saw that there were tears in his eyes.

But he smiled, lifted the boy on to his knees and said: "Watch carefully. I want you to see how it works, so that later, when you are big enough, you will know how to do it."

(Translated by Margaret D. Howie. Sketches by Karl-Heinz Meyer)

From the book "Der Schwarze Engel" by Frank Thiess. Copyright: Paul Zsolnay Verlag Gesellschaft m.b.H. Wien/Hamburg 1966.

In The Cultural Stream

INDIA'S contact with Germany today is a live two-way traffic, an exchange of ideas and participation in art activities. These contacts are person to person as Indians and Germans renew age-old cultural ties by an individual exploration of each other's ways of life.

"Germans have a great regard for the Indian way of life, Vedanta and culture which were introduced to them decades ago by great scholars like Max Mueller," said Dr. Stache, Director, Goethe Institute and Max Mueller Bhavan, Bangalore, while releasing H. Sreenivasiah's book "Germany I Saw" at a function held recently at the Gandhi Sahitya Sangha, Bangalore. "Books like Sri Sreenivasiah's "Germany I Saw" go a long way in acquainting Indians with the German way of life and bringing the two peoples together. It is a delightful true, simple and heart-to-heart rendering of the author's experiences."

Another book on Germany by an Indian is Prof. N.K. Gharpure's "History of German Literature" (picture left). It is an exhaustive book on German literature made available for the first time to Marathi readers. The book deals with the entire course of literary events, the great German writers and the literary movements.

An Indian Cultural Week was held recently in W. Berlin where a young painter of New Delhi, Narendra Jain, held an art exhibition and showed 40 oil paintings. The special quality of this exhibition was a small Indian temple in the exhibition rooms. Narendra Jain is a senior lecturer in Meerut University. His first Exhibition in Frankfurt in 1970 aroused much interest. In an introduction to this exhibition, the famous art historian, Prof. Dr. Von Zeuge Manteuffel, said: "Often the artist has successfully presented the roots of Indian culture in Europe."

The Bangalore function marking the release of the book "Germany I Saw"

THE HOME OF PRINTING: A TOUR OF GERMANY

V. N. CHABBRA

Ever since the invention of printing moveable type by Johannes Gutenburg, the name of Germany has been associated with innovation and development of high quality printing and graphic arts machinery all over the world.

GERMANY can be an exciting place for a printing and newspaper man from India and my recent tour of that country was almost something of a pilgrimage to the "home of printing." Participating in a special course on newspaper management at the International Institute of Journalism in Berlin, I had the unique opportunity of seeing at close quarters the tremendous growth of the German newspaper and printing industry during the last 25 years.

Perhaps the most important factor contributing to the high degree of excellence in the production of newspapers, magazines and books printed in Germany is the use of sophisticated machines.

Ever since the invention of printing moveable type by Johannes Gutenburg in 1440, the German name has been associated with innovation and development of high quality printing and graphic arts machinery all over the world.

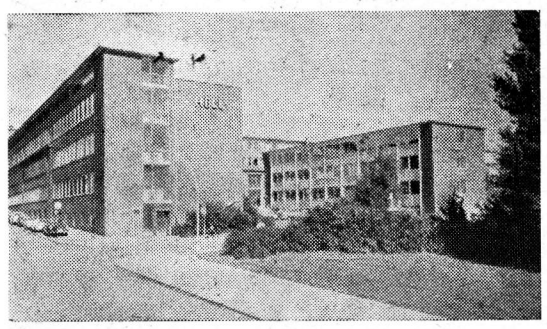
This became amply evident from a visit to the factories of Koenig & Bauer in Wurzburg. On display here was the model of the first printing machine used by "The Times" of London to produce the first ever newspaper printed on a cylinder printing machine (see facsimile below). This machine was perfected by Koenig & Bauer. Today Koenig and Bauer are manufacturing modern jumbo rotary machines capable of printing 100,000 newspaper copies an hour.

The author (second from right) sees the latest in printing machinery.

Another German firm which has contributed vastly to the development of electronic equipment, facsimile technique and computerised type setting systems is Dr. Ing-Rudolf Hell in Kiel. The DIGISET photo typesetter perfected by the firm is the world's fastest composing equipment capable of setting over a quarter million words per hour. The speed range can go upto 1,000 characters per second. The invention is extremely useful for newspapers which are always pressed for time and are keen to reproduce news photographs in the shortest possible time. This firm now makes 480 products, 120 of which are concerned with communication techniques, including facsimile transmission of complete newspaper and magazine pages for simultaneous printing in different cities.

A most rewarding day of my tour was spent in the offices of the "Sueddeutsche Zeitung." This newspaper was the first to reappear after the war in 1945 and was granted licence No. 1 by the then US Military Government in Bavaria. Today the newspaper claims to be the only national, independent and liberal newspaper with a circulation of nearly 300,000 copies a day. It has a publishing house and specialises in high class printing, including production of maps.

Discussions with the editors and publishers of the newspaper impressed on me the fact that a continued effort is made by them to improve the paper in every way. They have their problems of course — problems like shortage of qualified personnel at all levels, to keep up the readership and prevent losing it to TV and magazines, to keep down production costs and to cope with problems of packaging. The newspaper is distributed in 77 countries, the national issue is flown to 23 European cities and brought to rail and post connections — a gigantic operation for the smooth running of which the papers' management deserve to be congratulated. Our own newspapers in India face some of the same problems, albeit on a smaller scale, and it turned out to be an informative tour indeed for me.



THE TIMES

THEATRE-ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.
THIS EVENING, THE HYPOCRITE.
To which will be added, a new musical Romance, to be called THE NINTH STATUE, or The Irishman in Bagdad.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, KING RICHARD III.
To which will be added, THE FOREST OF MONDY.

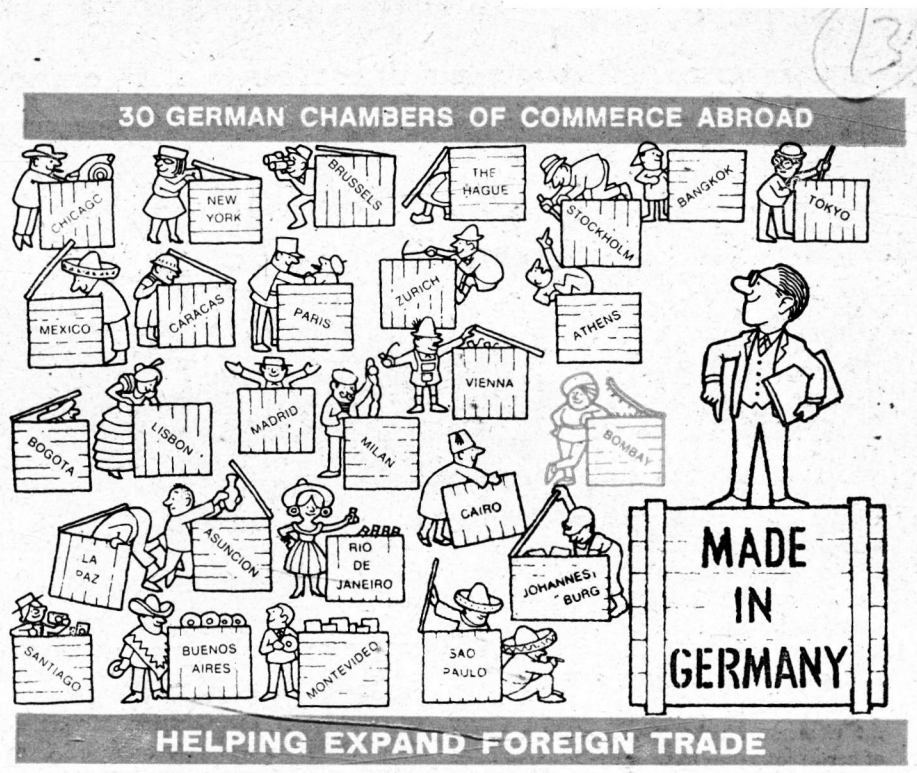
TO-MORROW, THE STATE LOTTERY BEGINS DRAWING.—THE WHOLE IS TO BE DRAWN ON THAT DAY.

LONDON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1814.

Our Journal of this day presents to the public the practical result of the greatest improvement connected with printing, since the discovery of the art itself. The reader of this paragraph now holds in his hand, one of the many thousand impressions of *The Times* newspaper, which were taken off last night by a mechanical apparatus. A system of machinery almost organic has been devised and arranged, which, while it relieves the human frame of its most laborious efforts in printing, far exceeds all human powers in rapidity and

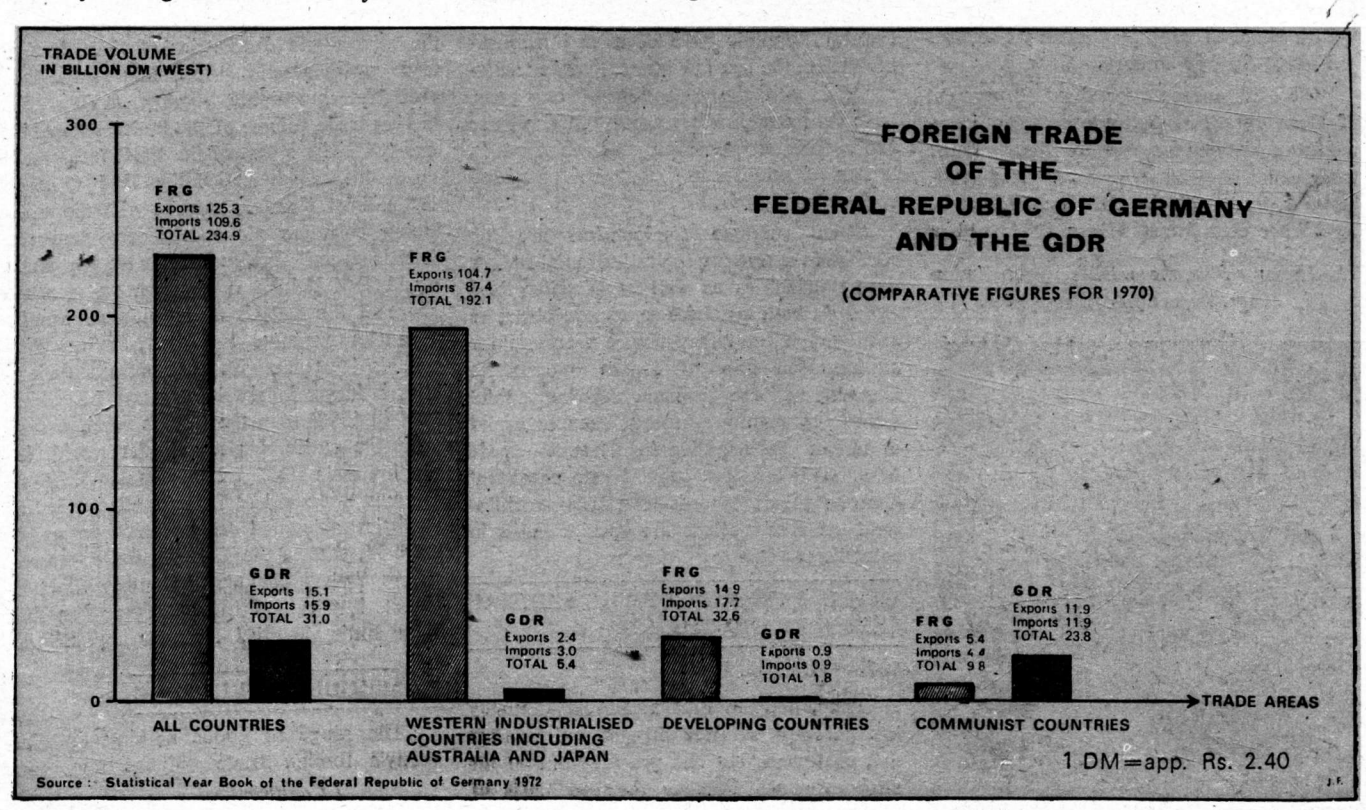
Headquarters of the 'HELL' printing machinery company in Kiel. Right: Facsimile of the first issue of The Times, London, printed on a cylinder machine.

GROWING INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF LABOUR



THE Federal Republic is one of the world's smaller countries. At the same time Germany is one of the leading industrial nations of the world. What makes those two sets of facts compatible is the high degree of integration of the national with the world economy. Only in this way can a small country utilise the benefits of specialisation, mass production and international division of labour. Particularly in the case of German industry the integration with the world economy has grown closer from year to year. From 1960 to 1970 the share of foreign trade in the total turnover increased from 15 to 19 per cent. In individual industries the proportion reaches 60 per cent and more. As a result of this, the Federal Republic of Germany today occupies the second place in world trade after the United States, closely followed by Great Britain and Japan. The rates of growth of Germany's exports and imports have almost continually been above the rates of growth of world trade and since 1963 imports have roughly doubled while exports have grown at an even faster rate. Total imports in 1972 reached the value of 128.8 billion DM while exports amounted to 149 billion, surpassing the preceding years results by 10 per cent. Exports as a percentage of total industrial turnover amounted to 20%.

The regional distribution of the Foreign Trade of the Federal Republic shows great variations and some surprising features.



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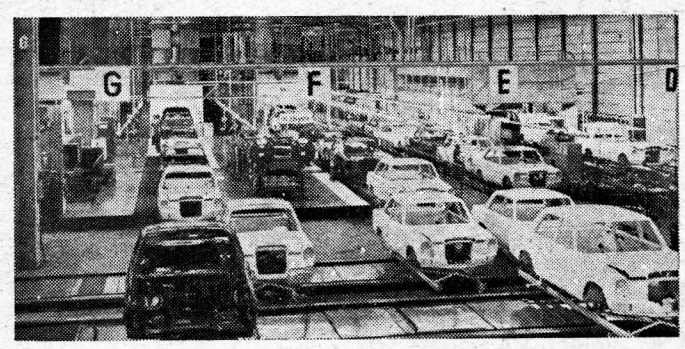
GROWING INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF



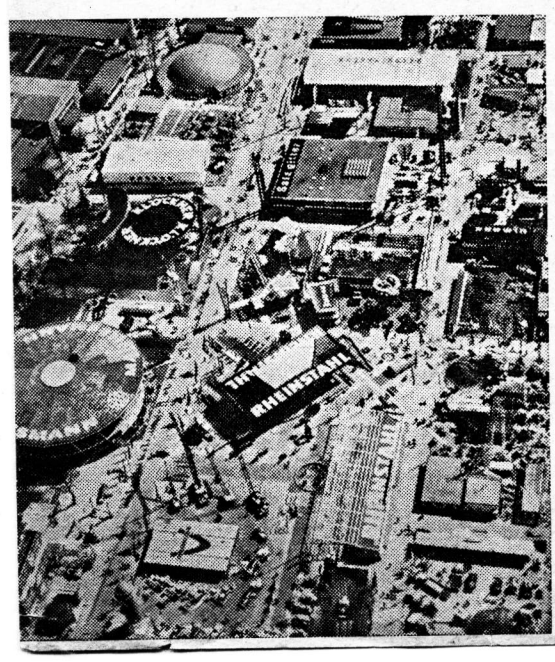
The automobile industry provides 14.2% of Germany's export earnings. *India participates actively in all German trade fairs*

Traditional patterns, political developments and the ever-changing constellations of international competitiveness have been the determining influences. Among all these, the creation of the Common Market has been by far the most significant. **Almost half (49 per cent to be exact) of Germany's total imports today come from the Common Market area and 40 per cent of her exports flow back to it.** Nothing illustrates better than these figures the tremendous degree of interdependence between countries, which less than a generation ago were locked in bitter strife and some of which, like Germany and France, considered themselves something like "hereditary enemies." **France is today Germany's biggest single trade partner and vice versa, with the Federal Republic accounting for 21 per cent of France's total foreign trade.**

In the regional distribution, the EFTA—Group of European countries comes next, with a share of 23% in Germany's exports and 14% in her imports.

The USA accounts for about 10 per cent of Germany's foreign trade and the Communist countries for roughly 5%. While trade with the USA showed a slight decline, however, trade with the Communist Bloc rose by 23 per cent from 1971 to 1972, with a remarkable increase in German exports by 31.5 per cent. Detente obviously is showing results on the economic front as well.

The Hanover Fair, the world's biggest industrial export-import fair (*See page 11*)



DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The developing countries as a group, rank third in the foreign trade of the Federal Republic, after the Common Market and EFTA countries and before the USA and the Communist Bloc. In 1972, Germany imported goods worth 19.6 billion DM (Rupees 5,297 crores) from the developing countries (15% of West Germany's entire imports) and exported 17 billion DM worth of goods to them (11% of all German exports). **While Germany thus imports more from developing countries as a group than it exports to them, this is not true in every individual case,** India being one of the exceptions. Thanks to the efforts of India and Germany however, both the trend and the composition of Indian exports to the Federal Republic have developed favourably during the last few years. While Indian exports, with the exception of one year, have shown a slow but consistent rise since 1967, their composition has changed in favour of sophisticated manufactures and engineering goods.

These welcome developments are the results of the growing sophistication of India's export industries as well as of determined efforts in both countries to remove obstacles and improve the infrastructure necessary for an increased flow of Indian exports to Germany and the Common Market. Joint export promotion projects, encouragement of Indian participation in German trade fairs, and last but not least, consistent German efforts towards liberalising multilateral trade regulations are specific cases in point here.

TRADE PATTERNS OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC AND THE GDR

1. Intra-German Trade

Trade between East and West Germany has not only survived all political barriers and difficulties but has provided one of the strongest links between the two parts of Germany. In spite of the increasing integration of the Federal Republic in the Common Market and the even stronger ties of the GDR with the COMECON (more than 70% of the GDR's exports went to Communist Bloc countries in 1971), Intra-German trade has retained its special character and importance for both states. Under a special EEC-protocol intra-German trade is not regarded as "foreign trade" and is exempted from all tariffs. Consequently it is not reflected in German foreign trade statistics. At present it accounts for about 10 per cent of the total trade of the GDR. Efforts are under way to increase both the volume and the structure of the trade as proposed in the recently concluded Basic Treaty between the two states in Germany.

2. Comparative International Figures

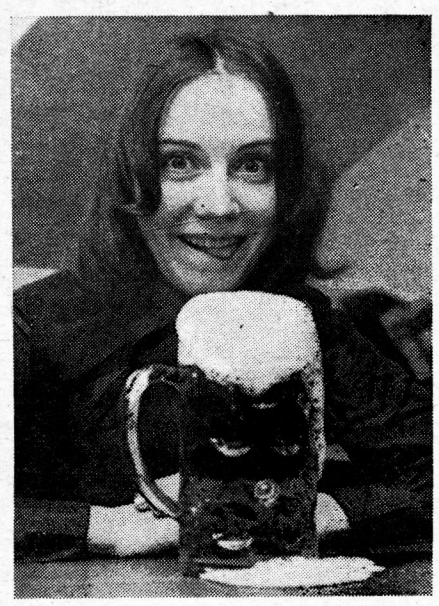
Due to the different size and development patterns of East and West Germany, the volume and distribution of their foreign trade varies greatly. According to the last available comparable figures (1970) the foreign trade volume of the Federal Republic was 7 1/2 times that of the GDR (see graph on p. 13). **With 32.6 billion DM** (36.6 in 1972), **West Germany's trade with the developing countries alone is larger than the GDR's overall foreign trade with the whole world (DM 31 billion).** While the percentage share of the GDR's trade with communist countries amounts to 76.8%, West Germany's 4% trade with the communist countries is larger in absolute terms (9.8 billion DM in 1970) than the GDR's foreign trade with the entire non-communist world, including Asia (DM 7.2 billion DM). **West German trade with India, according to Indian statistics amounted to Rs. 139 crores in 1970-71, that of the GDR to Rs. 43 crores.** These figures exclude the substantial indirect imports of the Federal Republic from India via third countries, e.g. Britain.

COMMODITY STRUCTURE

The range of goods making up Germany's foreign trade bill has undergone

(*Continued on page 16*)

THIS scene from the film "Ludwig II" was shot ten times in an effort to achieve complete historical authenticity and the perfect period atmosphere. The film depicts the life of the Bavarian King and features German actress Romy Schneider and Austrian actor Helmut Berger in the main roles. The German-Italian coproduction was premiered in Bonn recently.



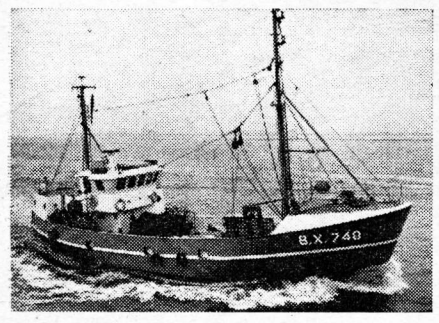
THE one-litre beer mugs, a favourite with millions of beer fans, will henceforth be higher so as to prevent the foam from flowing over. The new regulation by no means creates a problem since restaurant owners reckon a 75% annual loss in glass tumblers. The mugs are either broken or are taken away as souvenirs.

THIS giant size tea cup recently made its debut at the Model House—a ten storey building in Cologne which displays the latest creations in glass, ceramics and porcelain. The fair, occupying 5,000 sq. metres of exhibition area, attracted 105 firms from abroad. German manufacturers alone displayed a vast array of their tableware.

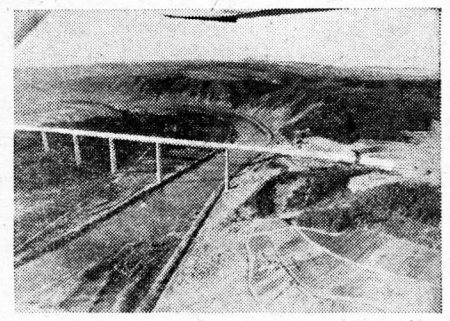
THIS little colt is a delight both for visitors and scientists at the Nuremberg zoo. Its birth is a significant step in breeding the Prezewalski horses—the wild Asian horses first found in the Siberian steppes. The colt belongs to this fast vanishing species and is the first of this breed to be born in captivity.

HAMBURG'S Fire Department now has the latest in ladder wagons. The 30 metre tall hydraulic ladder can be used at any angle—either high up in the air or down below, at any incline. Thus the Fire Department, which receives some 400 calls a day, can use the ladder for various kinds of jobs ranging from fire-fighting to lowering a rubber boat on water.

OUT of a total of 42,000 gas stations in West Germany, more than 1,200 have now adopted the self-service principle. According to the Munich Infratest Institute, 44 per cent of motorists favour the switch-over for it saves both time and money. As for the German Texaco Company and other distributors, the measure has led to a drop in personnel costs.



"JEWEL," the biggest plastic cutter of Europe, was recently launched into the North Sea off the Bremerhaven port. Built by two Krupp subsidiaries, the 26.6 metre long and 6.6 metre wide fishing vessel has a speed of 10.5 knotts. The boat is made of fibre glass material which is rust free and calls for little repairs and maintenance.



THE Mosel Valley has the highest autobahn bridge in West Germany. The bridge, 136 metres high and 935 metres long with its five piers connects the Hunsrueck and the Eifel mountains. The bridge, with its feeder road to the Rhenish Federal Highway, also eases the traffic congestion between Frankfurt and Cologne.

IN SHORT

GERMAN-SOVIET TRADE

The German Bank has opened a branch in Moscow so as to assist German firms in their export-import negotiations with Soviet foreign trade agencies. It will also maintain contacts with Soviet foreign trade institutions in order to step up trade between the two countries. The present level of Soviet-German trade is at 3.7 billion DM.

RELIEF WORKERS

Foreign Minister Walter Scheel cabled his thanks to U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers for his efforts to get the release from North Vietnam of two German relief workers, Monika Schwinn and Bernhard Diehl.

THE WALL

GDR sentries shot an unidentified man who was attempting to cross the border from East to West Berlin on March 15. The Berlin Senate took the occasion to reiterate its call for the abolition of shooting orders. A senate spokesman said the incident "again makes it clear how far the GDR is removing itself, in its everyday practice, from the basic principles of humanity."

EEC PRESIDENT

The President of the European Communities, Mr. Francois Xavier Ortoli, and Mrs. Ortoli visited Bonn on March 29. Mr. Ortoli's stay in Bonn was part of a flying tour of the capitals of EEC countries.

CHANCELLOR BRANDT

Federal Chancellor and Mrs. Brandt will go on a 4-day state visit to Yugoslavia on April 16. During his stay in Belgrade, Mr. Brandt will have talks with President Tito.

SAFETY BELTS

The use of safety belts by motorists is to be compulsory in Germany from January 1, 1974. This regulation is to be enforced by instructions to motor insurers to make the use of safety belts a condition in processing third-party and comprehensive insurance claims.

FOREIGN TRADE

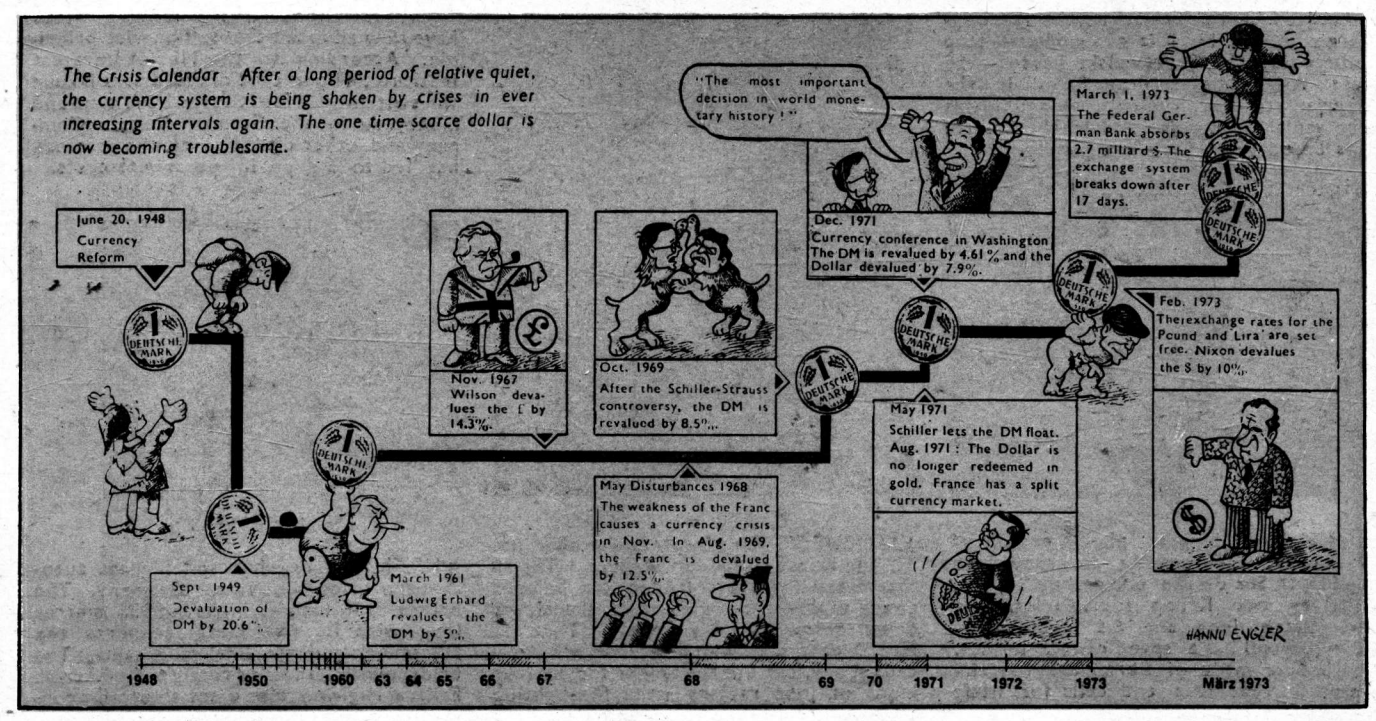
(*Continued from page 14*)

considerable change in the last ten years. The share taken by food items declined from 1/4 to 1/5 of Germany's foreign trade in the last 10 years. The share taken by raw materials in imports likewise showed a steep decline from 21.7 to 13.5% over the same period. On the other hand, the share of end products rose from one-fifth in 1965 to more than a third in 1970.

This shows that the international division of labour is constantly expanding. This is also vividly illustrated by the fact that the same category of goods is being imported and exported. Capital goods for instance, which since long have been the mainstay of West Germany's export industry (current share 55%) are at the same time Germany's biggest import items and have increased their relative importance continuously since many years. The German automobile industry provides some 14.2 per cent of the country's total export earnings, while at the bottom of the list the products of the food industry, account for a mere 1%.

The flourishing development in certain branches of German industry in which exports loom particularly large, is accompanied by equally vigorous developments on the imports side and an ever-keener international competition.

In the interest of an economic policy which encourages competition as a motivating force to economic progress, the Federal Government will continue to promote this process. At the same time it continues its efforts at home and in international bodies to remove the handicaps and improve the conditions for participation of the developing countries in this joint enterprise of all nations.



(Courtesy: "Die Zeit", Hamburg)

Posted on April 2, 1973 at German News Stg. Office